What is claimed is:

1. A method for treating ocular inflammation in an animal in need of such treatment comprising administering to the animal an effective amount of a copper chelator other than D-penicillamine.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the animal is a mammal.

3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the animal is a human.

4. The method according to claim 3, wherein the ocular inflammation results from laser eye therapy.

5. The method according to claim 3, wherein the ocular inflammation results from trauma.

6. The method according to claim 3, wherein the ocular inflammation results from exposure to ultraviolet light.

7. The method according to claim 3, wherein the ocular inflammation results from exposure to chemical stimuli.

8. The method according to claim 3, wherein the ocular inflammation results from exposure to a toxin.

9. The method according to claim 3, wherein the ocular inflammation results from a condition selected from the group consisting of allergic conjunctivitis, Reiter's disease, scleritis, iridocyclitis, uveitis, Vogt-Koyanagi syndrome, photophthalmia, nongranulomatous inflammation of the uveal tract, granulomatous inflammation of the uveal tract, necrosis of neoplasms, foreign particles lodged in the eye, retinal light toxicity and retinal edema from light exposure.

10. The method according to claim 3, wherein the copper chelator is a polyamine.

11. The method according to claim 4, wherein the copper chelator is a polyamine.

12. The method according to claim 5, wherein the copper chelator is a polyamine.

13. The method according to claim 6, wherein the copper chelator is a polyamine.

14. The method according to claim 7, wherein the copper chelator is a polyamine.

15. The method according to claim 8, wherein the copper chelator is a polyamine.

16. The method according to claim 9, wherein the copper chelator is a polyamine.

17. The method according to claim 4, wherein the copper chelator is triethylenetetramine.

18. The method according to claim 5, wherein the copper chelator is triethylenetetramine.

19. The method according to claim 6, wherein the copper chelator is triethylenetetramine.

20. The method according to claim 7, wherein the copper chelator is triethylenetetramine.

21. The method according to claim 8, wherein the copper chelator is triethylenetetramine.

22. The method according to claim 9, wherein the copper chelator is triethylenetetramine.

23. The method according to claim 4, wherein the copper chelator is tetraethylenepentamine.

24. The method according to claim 5, wherein the copper chelator is tetraethylenepentamine.

25. The method according to claim 6, wherein the copper chelator is tetraethylenepentamine.

26. The method according to claim 7, wherein the copper chelator is tetraethylenepentamine.

27. The method according to claim 8, wherein the copper chelator is tetraethylenepentamine.

28. The method according to claim 9, wherein the copper chelator is tetraethylenepentamine.

29. A pharmaceutical composition adapted for ocular administration comprising an amount of a copper chelator other than D-penicillamine effective to treat ocular inflammation in an ophthalmologically acceptable carrier.

30. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 29, wherein the copper chelator is a polyamine.

31. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 29, wherein the copper chelator is triethylenetetramine.

32. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 29, wherein the copper chelator is tetraethylenepentamine.

33. The pharmaceutical composition according to claim 29, further comprising a container housing the pharmaceutical composition and bearing instructions for the treatment of ocular inflammation with the pharmaceutical composition.